

THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1933.

Telephone Calls (Old and New).
Business Office... 228 | Editorial Room... 862

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
BY CARRIER—INDIANAPOLIS AND SUBURBS.
Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month.
Daily, Sunday included, 40 cents per month.
Sunday, without daily, 25 cents per year.
Single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents.
BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

BY MAIL, PREPAID.
Daily edition, one year... \$5.00
Daily and Sunday, one year... \$5.50
Sunday only, one year... \$2.50

REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS.
Weekly Edition.
One copy, one year... 50 cents
Five copies per month for periods less than a year... 25 cents
No subscription taken for less than three months.

REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS.
Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscription to:
JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a sixteen-page, twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.
All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by return name and address of the writer.
Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is prepaid for that purpose.
Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis, Ind., postoffice.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:
NEW YORK—Astor House.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn Street, Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn Station News Stand.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets; Louisville Book Store, Fourth and Bluebird, 443 West Market Street.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Higgs House, 2330 Higgs House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel.

DENVER, Col.—Lounsbury & Jackson, Fifteenth and Lawrence streets.

DAYTON, O.—J. V. Wilkie, 29 South Jefferson Street.

COLUMBUS, O.—Vladimir News Stand, 284 High Street.

The city administration closed the fiscal year with a balance in the treasury and without making temporary loans, which is an improvement over the last year of Mayor Taggart.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, must be reported incorrectly by the correspondent who quotes him as saying that if the beet-sugar operators in their conference oppose the treaty with Cuba, "no Republican who believes in a protective tariff will vote for the treaty."

The loss of property by fire during 1932 was \$14,937,351 in the United States and Canada, but, large as is this amount, measuring unnecessary waste, it is less than it was in 1931 and 1930, the value of property destroyed in 1931 being \$16,319,850, and \$18,382,250 during 1930.

Three million men, women and children contributed to the magnificent thank-offering fund of \$20,000,000 which the Methodists have raised to promote the cause of Christianity by the endowment of colleges, the endowment of city evangelization, the assistance of feeble churches and the extension of missionary effort. The church that can raise \$20,000,000 will continue to be a power in the land.

No more questions and painful disclosure have ever occurred in the State than that regarding Judge Rasch at Evansville. It is astonishing that a lawyer who could command the support of an intelligent constituency for circuit judge should have so little conception of the proprieties of life as to accept payment in money for appointments to office. The deplorable affair has its roots in the wretched practice of assessing all candidates for offices, even judicial offices, for campaign expenses.

The commissioner of patents has made a decision that hereafter trade marks and labels in which the name or the portrait of the President is used for advertising purposes will not be granted register. This is well. No American wishes to see the President's picture displayed to advertise any kind of merchandise. Furthermore, the flag of the United States should not be permitted to be used for advertising purposes, and the long-time wonder is that Congress has neglected to prohibit such a use of the stars and stripes.

It was announced a few days since that the son of an army officer who had been admitted to West Point resigned to enlist in the ranks. At the time of the announcement doubtless many could not account for such an act, but it is now explained that the young man did so to enable him to get a commission sooner than he would if he had remained in the Military Academy. Under the provisions of the law an enlisted man, after two years' service, can be appointed second lieutenant upon the recommendation of his commanding officer after passing an examination.

It has been discovered that \$23,542 of bonds can be issued by the city before the 2 per cent. limit fixed by the Constitution will be reached. This difference between the outstanding debt and its limit does not, however, make it necessary that bonds to that limit shall be issued at once. On the contrary, it is far better not to issue bonds unless there shall be some great emergency. There is no demand that bonds shall be issued for boulevards and like enterprises. It is better for cities, as well as for individuals, not to be in a place where they cannot get credit when they need it.

The Portland (Me.) Press, commenting upon the change of sheriffs in Cumberland county, says the liquor traffic could be entirely suppressed in that city in time if the people held to one mind about the thorough enforcement of the law; but about the time the experiment of enforcement has been in vogue a year a sheriff is elected who will not enforce it because the majority of the voters are not pleased with faithful enforcement. That is the point exactly. Even in Portland, which has had continuous prohibition since 1852, with the exception of two years, a majority of the voters are not in favor of prohibition which prohibits.

The statement in the resolution of the State Teachers' Association declaring that the State levy for school purposes should be "restored to 15 cents" is not as accurate as it could be made. The levy was 16 cents under the old valuation of the State when the aggregate of taxables was \$900,000,000. By oversight, the 16-cent levy stood one year with the new valuation when it

reached, in round numbers, \$1,200,000,000. After that the levy was reduced to 11 cents. At the present time the State valuation for purposes of taxation is about \$1,250,000,000, which will yield a school revenue of over \$1,500,000 on the present levy. The proposed increase would yield a revenue of about \$2,200,000. This is an unprecedented amount to collect from the taxpayers of the State for general distribution to the public schools in addition to the income of the school funds.

THE STEEL TRUST'S NOVEL PROPOSITION.

The announcement which the United States Steel Corporation makes of its plan for profit-sharing with its army of employees is the most remarkable proposition of the kind ever made. The plan of profit-sharing has been tried by several small corporations, usually with success, but this is the first time that a corporation employing an army of men larger than was ever assembled for a campaign has announced a distinct plan and made a public proposition to divide a portion of its profits among those in its employ. It is a proposition to add to its 55,000 shareholders 168,000 men to share, in proportion to their annual earnings, a definite portion of the profits of the immense business, provided they remain in the employment of the corporation for five years. Mr. Carnegie contemplated such a scheme when he was the head of a portion of the plants constituting the "billion dollar trust," and doubtless the present proposition is the working out of the details of his idea and putting it into active operation.

No one will assume that this offer is inspired by purely philanthropic motives. Indeed, it may be assumed that the scheme is dictated largely by personal and economic considerations. Men who have shown the highest capacity for the successful management of vast industrial affairs have come to the conclusion that it is for the interest of the greatest corporations in the world to give every man employed by it an interest in its success. The managers of that corporation have already learned that the best skill and the best service can be secured by paying the highest wages ever paid in the iron industry. They have now come to the conclusion that still better economic results can be obtained by adopting a plan which will insure to all employed lifelong employment by giving them a share of the profits. The managers see that by making every man a small shareholder he will have a personal interest in seeing that nothing is wasted. It means that the managers desire to avoid strikes and other interruptions, which are more disastrous to a mammoth business than to smaller ones, by making the employees sharers in the profits of the enterprise.

The billion-dollar steel trust, concerning which the public has had so many serious apprehensions and regarding the purpose of which so many warnings have been uttered, has given the world a number of surprises. Instead of cutting wages, as was predicted in some quarters, the corporation has advanced wages twice; instead of using its position to push the price of iron and steel to the highest figure, its influence has been to keep prices down below those which independent companies desired to make under the temptation of a demand in excess of supply. It has already recognized the faithful service of old employees by a gift of stock, and now it proposes to make all who are in the employ of the corporation a term of years sharers of the profits.

It may seem impossible that this scheme would be criticized and condemned, nevertheless it is likely that it will be denounced by those who would keep labor and capital two distinct forces in production. Most people, however, will be interested in watching the experiment of making an army of employees sharers of a corporation's profits.

THE WARNING OF MINNEAPOLIS.

The story of the "Fall and Redemption of Minneapolis," in the current issue of McClure's Magazine, should be read by everybody who desires to understand how evils in misgovernment come to cities. In the first place, Dr. Ames was nominated as the Republican candidate for mayor by a direct primary election under a law which did not require that Republicans only and Democrats only shall vote in the respective party primaries. Dr. Ames had been a member of every party by turns. He had been the Democratic candidate for Governor. It was better to be a Republican candidate in Minneapolis in 1900, when the municipal election was held at the time of the presidential election. Dr. Ames was a popular man, kind to the poor, merciful to all sorts of sinners and the idol of the slums. All these elements went to the primaries and voted for him. As all of these elements were out in force and the excellent citizen did not take the trouble to vote in the primary for his opponent, Dr. Ames was nominated. In the election he received the benefit of the Republican vote intent on voting for McKinley, and was elected. He had been mayor before, but then he had simply been a loose executive, neglecting to enforce the laws. In 1901 he started in to make the most of the office. Dismissing all of the good men on the police force he filled the vacancies with incompetents and criminals, and made his brother, who came back from the Philippines under charges of cowardice, chief of police. Calling into his counsel men of evil repute, a conspiracy was formed not only to permit those who paid for the privilege to violate the laws, but to make the administration the aider of those who were engaged in all sorts of wickedness. A syndicate was formed of office holders and others whose members employed bunco steers who induced strangers and others to go to their resorts, where they were swindled out of their money. Thieves and house-breakers were encouraged to ply their occupations in consideration of paying a part of the proceeds of their robberies to the syndicate which divided with the mayor and other officers. The public cried out, but without avail. The conspirators went on. Never having had anything to do with the better element, and knowing the weakness of the good citizen, the conspirators became reckless as time passed.

At last there came a grand jury which had one member who intended to do something. The public prosecutor was dismissed, outside detectives were employed, and little by little the evidence was hunted up which enmeshed the guilty parties. At length some of the conspirators became alarmed and betrayed their associates. The mayor and nearly every official were indicted, and some of them were convicted,

while the mayor is a fugitive from justice. When too late Dr. Ames found that he had made a mistake. He had come to the conclusion that the lawless and the free-and-easy element were a majority of the voters in Minneapolis, and that the law-abiding and order-loving people whom he sneered at were an ineffective minority. He has discovered his mistake, as all others will in time who, in official positions, cater to the law-breaking and order-hating element. In only a very few of the larger cities is the law-hating element in a majority. In Minneapolis and elsewhere those who desire upright administration are the majority.

WAR IN THE INTEREST OF INDIVIDUALS.

The Washington Post, a carefully edited and conservative paper, coincides with the Journal as to the impropriety of making private claims international questions. In a recent editorial on the subject the Journal commented on the unreasonableness of the practice and the danger which it involved to the peace of the world. It was admitted that there are some grievances which necessarily assume an international aspect, such as an insult to a nation's flag, an attack on its legation or the murder or arrest of its citizens, but, said the Journal, "the claims of individuals arising under contracts or concessions are not of this character, and it is questionable whether nations should go to war to enforce the collection of such claims, especially when they have not been submitted to any court." The Post, discussing the same subject under the caption, "Debt-Collecting by Armed Force," says:

Is there any good reason why governments should regard themselves as under obligation to collect the debts due, or claimed to be due, to citizens by parties in other countries? Is it justifiable to wage war with its inevitable sacrifices of life and property for such a purpose? On what sound ground can the men who constitute the fighting forces of nations be required to risk life and limb in such a cause? Why should millions of people be taxed to carry on war for the pecuniary benefit of a small number of their fellow citizens?

Pursuing the argument implied by these questions, the Post points out that the whole tendency of modern civilization is towards not only mitigating the horrors of war, but towards reducing and limiting its causes. Misunderstandings and offenses which, a generation or two ago, would have been considered inevitable causes of war, are now settled by diplomacy or arbitration. Many, if not most, of the world's wars of past years would now be considered unjustifiable, yet most of them were waged for a better cause than the enforcement of the payment of private claims. "One of the unfittest of all survivals," says the Post, "is this practice of waging war for the collection of debt. Even if the debts are honestly due to citizens of a country, their fellow-citizens are under no obligation to collect them. That obligation lacking on the part of the people is certainly not resting on their government, for a government in these days is not conceded to have any rights or interests save those of the governed." This view accords with the correct theory of government and with international ethics. From a moral point of view no government has a right to plunge a whole nation into a costly war, involving the taxation of all its citizens, to compel the payment of the claims of a few. Taking the money of all the property holders of a country and perhaps sacrificing the lives of many for the prosecution of a war to enforce the payment of private claims ought not to be recognized as a proper function of government. As the Post says: "It is a bad business and should be reformed altogether. It involves abuses that are little, if any, better than buccannery."

A NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION.

Following the anthracite coal strike, the persecution of nonunion miners and the expulsion of a member of a labor union because he served in the state militia, a movement was started in New York to form a new organization of workmen. The movement seems to be taking shape. A dispatch from Albany says that a National League of Independent Workmen of America will soon be incorporated under the laws of New York, with authority to establish local branches in other States. Only American citizens will be eligible to membership. The specific objects of the organization are stated as follows:

- First—To protect independent workmen in their independence.
- Second—To sustain high wages by skillful, energetic co-operation with our employers.
- Third—To establish reasonable hours of labor according to the exigencies of the trades.
- Fourth—To promote intelligent understanding of our work.
- Fifth—To furnish favorable conditions for training apprentices in order that our boys may become successful workmen.
- Sixth—To maintain sanitary conditions of employment by means of State laws and inspectors.
- Seventh—To compel officers of the government to enforce the laws.
- Eighth—To compel labor unions to observe the laws.
- Ninth—To protect members against unjust treatment from employers by due process of law.
- Tenth—To provide a labor bureau for its members.

If this plan is carried out it will result in a new form of organized labor which would have the advantage in some respects of the present labor union. Being incorporated it would have better standing in the business world to begin with, as it could sue and be sued, make and enforce contracts. Of the ten objects enumerated above there is not one that any workman should take exception to, and some of them are particularly commendable. They are more American in spirit than the principles of an organization that justifies strikes, boycotts and the persecution of nonmembers, and it would be more American in fact because it would admit only American citizens to membership. There is something repulsive in the idea of unnaturalized and illiterate foreigners being admitted to full membership in a labor organization which undertakes to establish arbitrary rules for the government of American labor, to prescribe the terms on which American boys may learn a trade, and, perhaps, to expel an American because he has served in the National Guard. Before foreigners are admitted to membership in such a union they should at least be required to become naturalized American citizens. As the present labor unions embrace less than 20 per cent. of the workmen of the country, there is room for another organization, which, without proscribing any, shall aim to benefit all.

"Austin H. Brown was a good man," was the remark made by hundreds yesterday, when, in conversation, the death of this old and generally respected citizen was mentioned. If they spoke further, they said he was a kind and helpful man, an excellent citizen and a man of untarnished reputation as a public official. Others recalled that he was a patriotic man who in times of public peril placed what he regarded as the public welfare above party. He did not acquire wealth because he had not that faculty, but in a high degree he possessed the faculty of being helpful to those with whom he came in contact. When the end of life comes, what higher tribute can be given the dead than "he was a good man" in the fullest meaning of the phrase?

THE HUMORISTS.

Hateful Thing.

New York Times.

"My husband was awfully hard up when he married me."

Maud—He must have been.

No Appeal.

Smart Set.

"My wife and I always settle our differences by arbitration."

Bradley—Who is the arbitrator?

"My wife, of course."

Tommy and the Pie.

"Which do you prefer, Tommy, apple pie or peach?"

"Thank you, ma'am," said Tommy; "I prefer a piece of each."

—January 21, Nicholas.

INCREASE OF SCHOOL LEVY

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS WANT MORE MONEY FOR SCHOOLS.

Address Made by Supt. Wilson Gives Reasons Why Tax Should Be Raised—Free Text-Books.

The County Superintendents' Association which met both morning and afternoon yesterday, passed three important resolutions. The association declared itself in favor of free schoolbooks, of an increase of the school tax levy and of letting the school transfer law stand as it is.

The action of the superintendents on the free schoolbooks proposition was a distinct surprise. Among those who expressed some astonishment was State Superintendent Frank H. Jones. The resolution was passed after a paper had been read by Superintendent Lewis Cook, of Jay county. Superintendent Osborne, of Union county, then moved that it be the sense of the association that the schoolbooks should be furnished absolutely free. The motion was carried with no dissenting votes. At the afternoon session the tax levy question came up for discussion and Superintendent George R. Wilson, of Dubois county, read a paper which seemed to express the sentiment of the members of the association. Superintendent Wilson's paper was a strong argument for liberal assistance to the county schools from the State. Among the points made by Superintendent Wilson were:

MR. WILSON'S ADDRESS.
In discussing this subject from the standpoint of a retention of the present State tuition levy as against any reduction, we are taking an unpopular side of the case so far as many wealthy towns, cities and counties are concerned. It is easy and popular to advocate a reduction of taxes and almost an unpleasant task to ask for an increase of tax rate, or even its retention at its old figure.

"There are two sides to this question, one of 'dollars and cents, a cold, local, material view of the case,' the other one of 'the greatest good to the greatest number, the educating of all little Indians, no matter where they live, within the State.' The latter is the more important, the more far-reaching, the more permanent. The levy would centralize education in the wealthy counties to the loss and detriment of those who live in less fortunate localities. Education is frequently the only capital, and, like capital, its centralization in wealthy counties would work a hardship upon all others.

"In keeping with this section many years ago the General Assembly of Indiana enacted a law placing the State tuition levy at 16 cents. In 1883 an act was passed reducing the levy to 12 cents, and in 1893 another act reduced it to 10 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition levy should be added to other levies for the purpose of reducing the State debt. It was signed by the Governor March 1, 1893, and was the beginning of the reduction—perhaps the beginning of the end—of the State tuition levy. On March 11, 1895, another law was approved reducing the State tuition levy to 8 cents. The result of this reduction of the tuition